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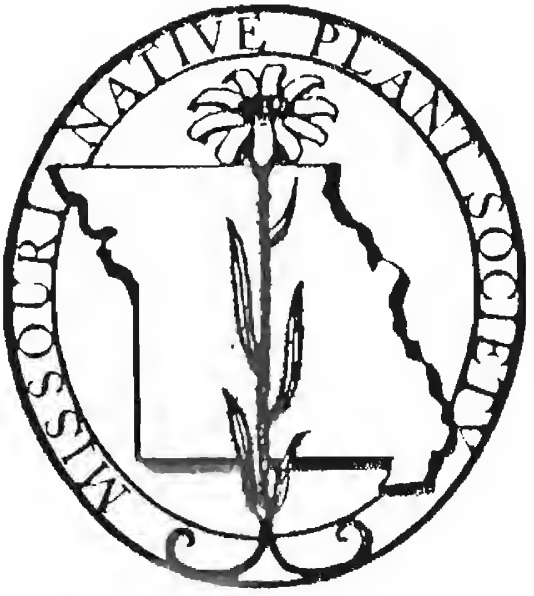
MISSOURIENSIS



JOURNAL OF THE
MISSOURI NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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Missouriensis is the official publication of the Missouri Native Plant Society. Founded in 1979 as a non-profit corporation, the Society is devoted to the conservation and study of the plants growing wild in Missouri, to the education of the public about the significance of the native flora and its habitat, and to the publication of related information.

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STUDIES IN THE FLORA OF MISSOURI, II.

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The following species have been identified as new to Missouri since the first installment of this series was published (Yatskievych and Figg, 1989). They are presented here to validate the presence of these plants in the state and to encourage botanists to locate other populations of these taxa.

Hypericum majus (A. Gray) Rusby (Clusiaceae) - The northern species, *Hypericum canadense* L., was reported for Missouri (Steyermark, 1963) far from its known range, based upon a single collection from Sullivan County (*Steyermark 70133*; F). This collection was not examined by the most recent student of this group (Webb, 1980). Using Webb's monograph, the specimen was studied and found to be *H. majus* (A. Gray) Rusby, a widespread, related taxon also known to occur in adjacent Iowa. Thus, *H. canadensis* should be deleted from the state's flora and replaced with *H. majus*.

Carex eleocharis L. Bailey (Cyperaceae) - The occurrence of this species Missouri was first noted by the eminent "cyperologist", Anton Reznicek, during his annotations of the F. J. Hermann herbarium at the time of its purchase by the University of Michigan some years ago. Hermann, himself a specialist in the study of *Carex*, had received the following collection for determination from Viktor Muhlenbach, but had been unable to determine it with confidence:

> ST. LOUIS CITY: Bremen Avenue freight yard, between Bremen Ave. and Angelica St., 26 May 1962, *V. Muhlenbach 1951* (MICH, MO).

This collection was not included in Muhlenbach's (1979, 1983) subsequent treatments of the railroad flora in the St. Louis area and only recently resurfaced during Dr. Reznicek's work with the *Carex* collections at the Missouri Botanical Garden, where a duplicate was discovered.

Carex eleocharis is a member of the section Divisae, which includes two other Missouri species, *C. douglasii* Boott and *C. praegracilis* W. Boott. In general appearance and in Steyermark's (1963) key to *Carex* species, *C. eleocharis* comes closest to *C. praegracilis*, but differs in its smooth, obtusely angled (vs. triangular, roughened) culms, its thinner (1-2 vs. 2-6 mm thick) rhizomes, its involute (vs. flattened) leaves, and its more compact inflorescences. It grows natively from Alaska and Arizona eastward to Manitoba

and Kansas and occurs throughout much of the Great Plains (Kolstad, 1986). As such, it seems possible that native populations of this sedge will eventually be found in dry prairies and rocky or sandy areas in western Missouri.

Medicago minima (L.) Bartal. (Fabaceae) - This introduced species, commonly known as small bur clover or prickly medick, is sometimes planted for forage or green manure and is becoming established in the southern and southeasten United States. It resembles *M. arabica* (L.) Hudson and *M. polymorpha* L., already known from Missouri, in its habit, flowers, and spiny fruits, but differs from both of these species in its minutely dentate, rather than lacerate stipules (Small and Jomphe, 1989). A new record of this bur clover is documented by the following collection:

SCOTT COUNTY: disturbed roadside, just west of Interstate 55 on Highway 62, Sikeston, 23 May 1989, *Yatskievych, Ladd, & Summers 89-92* (MO.

Myriophyllum spicatum L. (Haloragaceae) - The Eurasian water milfoil appears to be a relatively recent introduction that has dramatically expanded its range during the last few decades. Couch and Nelson (1986) provided a historical perspective on the broadening North American distribution of this species, the oldest documented collection of which dates back only to 1942. These authors first reported the species from four counties scattered in the southern half of Missouri, but did not cite voucher specimens in their overview. Since that time three collections at the Missouri Botanical Garden herbarium have been annotated as this species by Dr. Susan Aiken, a specialist in the genus *Myriophyllum*. Although the exact counties represented in Couch and Nelson's distributional maps are not possible to determine with any surety, the MO specimens obviously represent different collections. Thus, this species is more widespread in the state than the following collections indicate:

CARTER COUNTY: shallow water of the Current River, south of Van Buren, 21 Sep 1980, *B. Summers 778*.

CRAWFORD COUNTY: cool water of the Meramec River, 2 mi upstream from Onandaga Cave, 16 Sep 1984, *B. Summers 1474*.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY: submerged in deeper pools of old artificial pond, along County Road BB, 0.2 mi west of Highway 161 junction, 25 Aug 1985, *A. Brant & R. Gereau 694*.

Myriophyllum spicatum is relatively easily separated from the other three species listed by Steyermark (1963) for Missouri. From *M. pinnatum* (Walter)

Britton, Sterns, & Pogg., it can be separated by its opposite to whorled (vs. at least some alternate) leaves. *Myriophyllum heterophyllum* Michaux differs in its larger, toothed (rather than shorter, dissected) bracts subtending the flowers, and *M. aquaticum* (Vell. Conc.) Verdc. [= *M. brasiliense* Cambess. in Steyermark (1963)] has longer (2.5-3.5 vs. <2.0 cm) emergent leaves with longer (4-8 vs. <4 mm) divisions. Other differences in the flower morphologies also exist (Aiken, 1981).

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TWO NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS OF *OROBANCHE* L. (OROBANCHACEAE) FROM MISSOURI

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The Section MYZORRHIZA of *Orobanche* L. is represented in Missouri by two taxa of uncertain nomenclature. Two collections in 1989 established that extant populations of both of these broomrapes occur within the state. The densely spicate inflorescences of taxa within Section MYZORRHIZA distinguishes them from *O. uniflora* Nutt. of the Section GYMNOCAULIS, the only other *Orobanche* known from Missouri. All members of the genus are achlorophyllous and parasitic on the roots of various vascular plants, particularly the Compositae. Steyermark (1963) recognized only *O. ludoviciana* Nutt. within Section MYZORRHIZA and cited only two collections, both from St. Louis County from the 1890s. A 1939 collection from McDonald County, near Pineville, was determined by its collector W. B. Drew to also be *O. ludoviciana*. None of the three collection sites is known to contain an extant population today. Because of a dearth of records, the Missouri Department of Conservation (Wilson, 1984) lists *O. ludoviciana* as a Missouri endangered species.

On June 20, 1989, I collected an *Orobanche* with a densely spicate inflorescence on a dolomite glade in southwestern Taney County (Smith 2903, MO). The specimen was identified as *O. multiflora* Nutt. using keys by Collins (Correll and Johnston 1970) and Van Bruggen (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). However, in an unpublished thesis by Collins (1973), the taxon is considered a subspecies of *O. ludoviciana*. Following Collins (1973 and pers. comm. 1989), my collection represents the easternmost site of a taxon that is widely distributed in the Great Plains. A recent inspection of the Drew specimen at UM by George Yatskievych (pers. comm.) indicated that the 1939 McDonald County record is apparently the same species as my Taney County collection. Since the McDonald County record contained only general location data, and the record is over fifty years old; the collection from Taney County is the only known extant site for the taxon in Missouri.

Following discussions with me and Dr. Collins, George Yatskievych searched for additional records of *Orobanche* in a suitable habitat in St. Louis County, where the two collections from the 1890s occurred. Amazingly, on his first attempt, Yatskievych located several plants on August 20, 1989 on the south bank of the Meramec River. The plants were determined to be parasitic on the roots of a large stand of Giant Ragweed, *Ambrosia trifida* L. The specimen (*Yatskievych 89-320*, MO) is best identified as *O. ludoviciana* according to area manuals (Steyermark 1963, Mohlenbrock 1986). Col-

lins (1973), in studying the nomenclature and typification of Section MYZORRHIZA, concluded that the name *O. ludoviciana* correctly applies to the more western taxon previously known as *O. multiflora*, rather than to the more eastern plants traditionally referred to as *O. ludoviciana*. He proposes the new taxon, *O. riparia* ined., for the plants of eastern Missouri, Illinois, and several other midwestern states. Unfortunately, because Collins' thesis remains unpublished, a valid new name for the eastern taxon does not yet exist.

Regardless of the eventual resolution of the taxonomic difficulties with Section MYZORRHIZA of *Orobanche*, the southwestern and eastern Missouri populations confirmed in 1989 should remain as separate species. The taxa differ in habitat and in host specificity. Morphologically, the eastern plants can be distinguished from western populations by their distinctly acute versus rounded, obtuse corolla lobes; more widely spaced flowers on much branched stems; and larger overall size (Collins 1973). For the present, it seems best to continue using the traditional nomenclature in this complex, i.e. *O. multiflora* for the southwestern Missouri plants and *O. ludoviciana* for the eastern Missouri plants. Future research should include locating additional populations of both taxa in the state and determining additional host species.

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STENOTAPHRUM SECUNDATUM (POACEAE) IN STONE COUNTY. A NEW GRASS FOR MISSOURI

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Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze, commonly called St. Augustine grass, is a warm season turf grass that is widespread in the American tropics and as far north as coastal South Carolina. It is also grown extensively in lawns and has become established in Texas and California (Hitchcock, 1950).

Stenotaphrum, a Greek name meaning "narrow trench", describes perfectly the solitary or paired flowering spikelets, which are embedded in a fleshy rachis 10 to 30 cm tall. The vegetative portion has a compressed habit of branching, stoloniferous culms with short, obtusely tipped leaf blades usually less than 15 cm long (Fig. 1).

This grass was introduced as sod in 1961 to the site of Cedar Hollow Resort, owned by Harold H. Ellis, where it became established and persisted until the present. Cedar Hollow Resort is located on Table Rock Lake in southern Stone County, ca. 18 miles southwest of Reeds Spring and ca 40 miles north of the Arkansas border.

This site was first discovered by the author in a routine botanical survey of the property in 1987. Consulting the *Flora of Missouri* (Steyermark, 1963) yielded no help in identification, so the specimen was brought to the attention of Dr. Norlan Henderson when the Stone County specimens were donated to the University of Missouri, Kansas City, Herbarium. Dr. Henderson identified the plant as *Stenotaphrum secundatum*. The voucher specimen (Ellis 87-161) was added to that collection and additional specimens sent to Dr. George Yatskievych at Missouri Botanical Garden.

The location in which this grass was planted has been a key factor in its ability to persist so far out of its normal range. The grass was originally planted along a south-facing cinder block building and has formed a thick, thatchy strip 50 feet long and 5 feet wide. Smaller patches subsequently spread out spontaneously from this monocultural strip and thin to occasional patches where less protected. Table Rock Lake is within 150 yards of the site and the warming influence of a large body of water probably has helped the grass to persist. However, The area does receive a hard freeze each year, which is inconsistent with the natural range of this plant.

Care recommendations for this grass as a turf cultivar include moist, mucky soils and a neutral to alkaline pH, none of which it receives at its Missouri station. The site, if anything, is baked dry in summer and has pH 5-6. Although the plant does not seem to have expanded its original area much (a thorough survey of nearby areas has not been done), it has persisted in its original location for 28 years (filling in adjacent areas) without the introduction of additional material.

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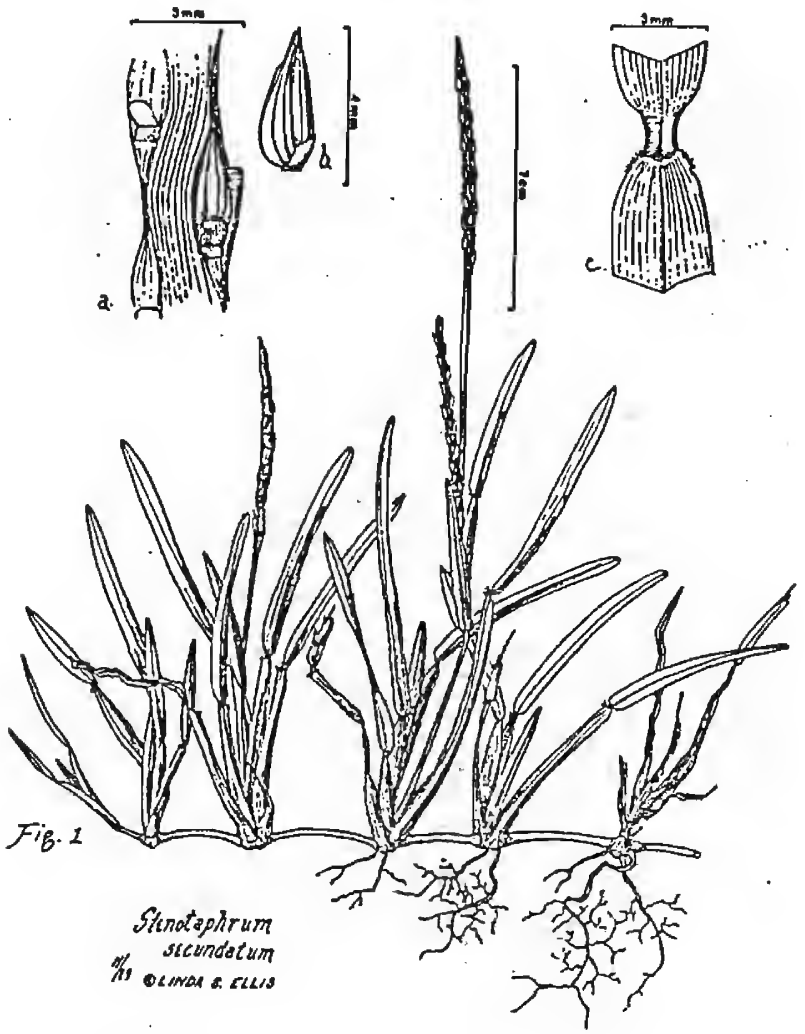

Figure 1. - Habit, a. portion of inflorescence, b. spiklet, c. portion of leaf with ligule.

Wildflowers of Mississippi by S. Lee Timme, copyright 1989. University Press of Mississippi, Jackson, MS, xx + 278 pp., cloth (ISBN 0-87805-395-6), $40.00.

Mississippians have long awaited a manual of the state's flora and a guide to the state's wildflowers. The latter of these needs has been suitably met by this recent publication. With excellent reproduction of over 500 color photographs, this attractive book is equally at home on the coffee table or in the backpack. Dr. Timme, a Missouri native and graduate of Southwest Missouri State University, began putting together this guide while a doctoral student at Mississippi State University with encouragement of the Mississippi Native Plant Society.

The introductory section explains the organization of the 521 species described, which is alphabetical by family, genus, and species within the two classes --monocots and dicots. Also included are a map and brief descriptions of the ten physiographic regions of the state.

The body of the text consists of family and species' descriptions with a generous number of illustrating photographs. Following the scientific and common names, descriptions detail leaves, inflorescences, fruits, flowering dates, habitats, and distribution within Mississippi. Comments follow some entries describing uses of the plant, it geographic origin, similar species, or other notes. Technical terminology in the descriptions is minimized, and a glossary as well as line drawing of vegetative and floral characteristics are included before the single index of common and scientific names. The arrangement of the species by family and genus favors the use of the book by the professional over the amateur wildflower enthusiast. The addition of a simplified identification key to plant families would have facilitated the plant identification by those not knowledgeable of family characteristics.

While readers will recognize many species that our state has in common with Mississippi, many the plants from the coastal region of Mississippi may be unfamiliar.

Reference lists of floristic manuals and other wildflower guides applicable to the area are provided and will be useful for readers desiring additional sources of information on Mississippi plants. *Timothy E. Smith, Missouri Department of Conservation.*

ROBERT H. MOHLENBROCK: HIS BOTANICAL ROOTS AND HIS INFLUENCE ON MISSOURI BOTANY*

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None of Dr. Mohlenbrock's professional botanical colleagues here today has known him quite as long as I; therefore, I believe it is appropriate that I should speak about his early botanical interests, those persons who influenced his very productive and distinguished career, and the impact of his influence on others.

My acquaintance with Bob goes back to the late 1940's when both of us were students at Murphysboro (Illinois) Township High School. There we came under the influence of Esther Smith (Figure 2), a biology teacher par excellence. Esther was one of those rare individuals whose enthusiasm for biology was not confined to the classroom. She had a well organized biology club whose members she encouraged to work on some kind of project. The emphasis of a majority of those projects was natural history. At the end of the year, if she thought they were worthy projects, only then were you allowed to enter the project into science fair competition. In the 1952 MTHS yearbook, a description of the Audubon Biology Club contains this passage in reference to science fair projects (1952):

> "...they represent the results of many hours spent in field surveys and laboratory investigations. Members of this organization learn how to work scientific problems in connection with their various science projects. They have, and are still making, some real contributions to the natural history knowledge of southern Illinois."

Some of her student's science fair projects included such topics as Field Survey of Trees (Figure 1), The Ferns of Southern Illinois, the Mosses of Southern Illinois, the Reptiles and Amphibians of southern Illinois, and the Fish of Southern Illinois.

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*This was the text of an address given by the author at the "Robert H. Mohlenbrock Symposium", a symposium honoring Dr. Mohlenbrock's retirement from the Department of Botany, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale.

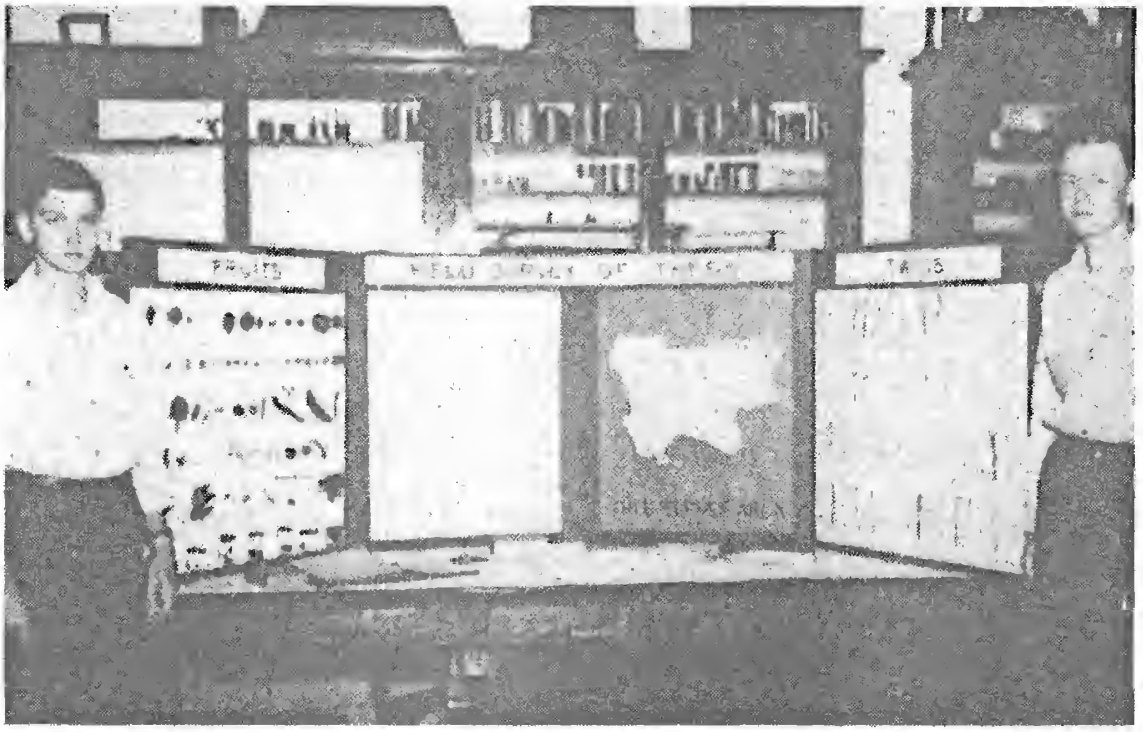

Figure 1. Bob Mohlenbrock (right) and Kenneth Stewart (now Professor Stewart at Miami University, Oxford, OH) with their 1950 Science Fair Project.

Not only did Esther Smith encourage her students to work on these projects, but if it involved field work, she took them into the field to collect or observe whatever was necessary. All in all she had a great influence on her students, whether or not they continued their studies at the college level.

However, there was a small nucleus of seven students who graduated within a four year span, all of whom went on to Southern Illinois University-Carbondale to major in some area of biology. All ultimately obtained PhDs. Not only did this group represent a special group of students who were influenced by Esther Smith, but they in turn had an influence on each other long before receiving degrees, particularly on those in the group still in high school (Figure 2). Without a doubt, my enthusiasm for botany was enhanced by Bob Mohlenbrock, who taught me many species of flowering plants while I was still in high school, and before my first course in plant taxonomy. I am also quite certain that 3 of his peers--Bill Hardy, Tom Collins, and Ray Hatcher--who were all a year ahead of Bob in school, had some influence on him (Figure 2).

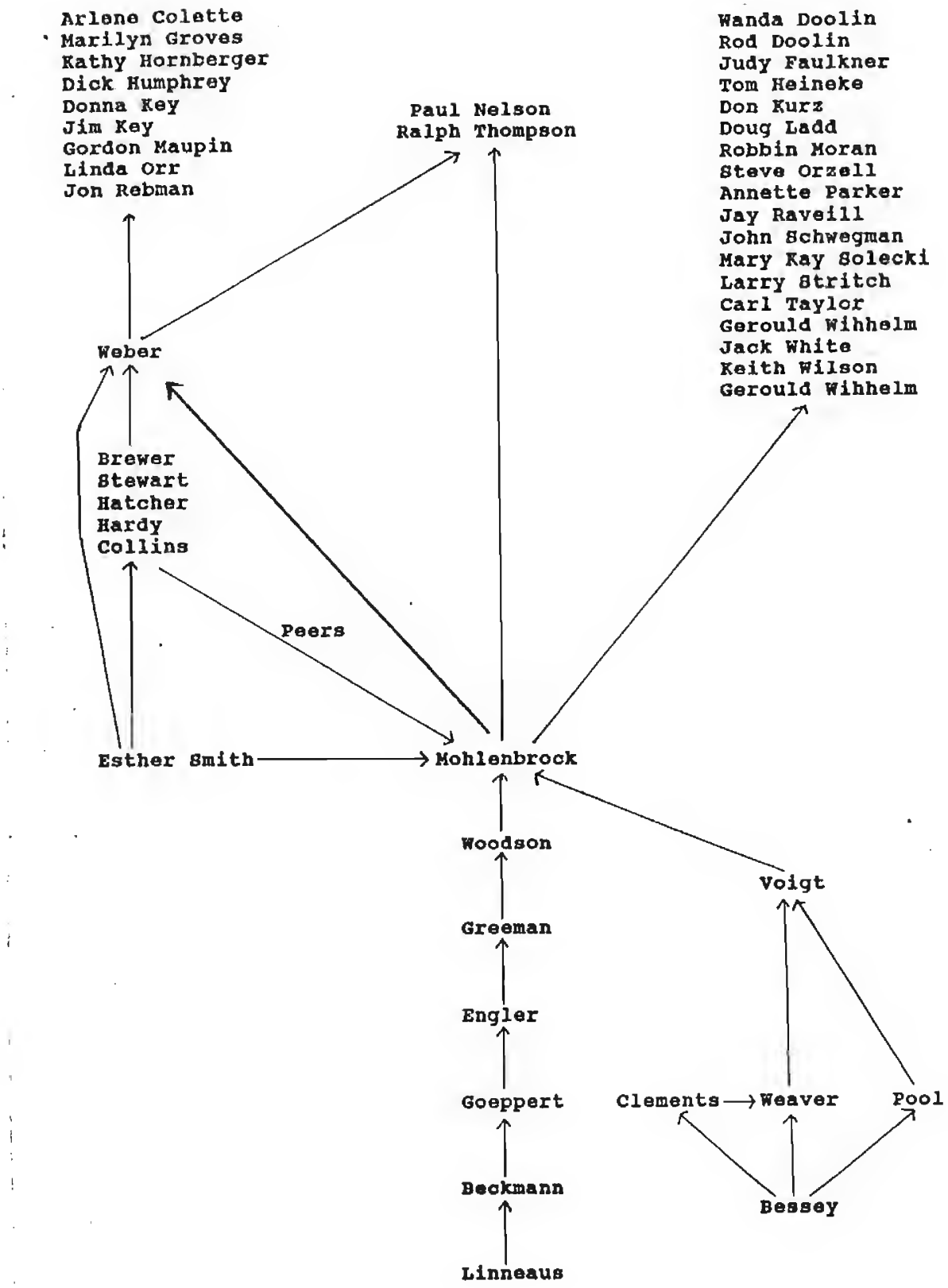

Figure 2. A chart depicting the "Academic Genealogy" of Robert H. Mohlenbrock. The lower half of this chart shows the relationship between RHM and his peers, teachers, and their teachers. The upper half shows his influence on others.

During the period that Bob pursued both his baccalaureate and master's degrees at SIU, he was obviously influenced by a number of his college professors, including Bill Marberry, Leo Kaplan, Walter Welch, and Margaret Kaeiser. The person who influenced him most at SIU, of course, was John Voigt (Figure 2), who taught him ecology and plant taxonomy and served as his thesis advisor as he completed a floristic study of Giant City State Park. During the years we were both students at SIU, we were field companions many times, and I learned much from him on those occasions.

After completing his master's degree at SIU, Bob went on to Washington University and the Missouri Botanical Garden in St. Louis, where he worked with Bob Woodson (Figure 2), his major advisor, on a monograph of *Stylosanthos*.

If we look a little deeper at Bob Mohlenbrock's "root system", we find he has a highly distinguished lineage, as do all of you who are his students. Robert Woodson, his PhD advisor, wrote in an address as the president of the American Society of Plant Taxonomists, the following (1954): "I have disciples now, and must remember that I am a son of Greenman, who was a son of Engler, who was a son of Goeppert, who was a son of Beckmann, who was a son of Linnaeus (Figure 2)." As a plant taxonomist, you can't have a genealogy much more impressive than that. Yet if we look at John Voigt's academic genealogy, we see that his lineage is just as impressive. Voigt studied under John Weaver, who was a student of Fredrick Clements, and both were students of Charles Bessey. In his book, "American Botany, 1873-1892", Andrew Denny Rodgers states that Bessey spent the winter of 1872-73 at Harvard studying under Asa Gray (Figure 2). This probably laid the foundations of his (Bessey) knowledge of systematic botany, especially in its philosophical aspects.

As you can see, I believe very strongly that the influence of others plays a great role in what kind of person each of us ultimately becomes. That is not to take anything away from our honoree. Bob Mohlenbrock is a unique and highly successful person, but part of what he is was shaped by those who taught him. Therefore, it seems appropriate to look at another aspect of Bob's contributions to botany--who are the persons Bob Mohlenbrock, in his 40+ years of teaching, has influenced and what have been their accomplishments?

Influence is accumulative, and if we look in totality at the accomplishments of Bob Mohlenbrock, including his sphere of influence on others, we would be here a long time. Therefore, since I have a special interest in the botany of the state of Missouri, I will restrict my remarks to his direct and indirect influence on "Missouri Botany."

Although Bob is considered to be "the" authority on Illinois plants, it is interesting to note that he has made a significant contribution to Missouri botany as well. I have divided my considerations into seven parts, each of which includes lists of

the contributions of either Robert H. Mohlenbrock, his students, or students of his students (Figure 2). In the case of 1st and 2nd generation students, the name in parenthesis indicates the teacher of that person.

1. CONTRIBUTIONS INVOLVING FLORISTIC STUDIES OF VARIOUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS OF MISSOURI

The following list includes localities in Missouri that have been studied floristically either by RHM or 1st and 2nd generation students. Each study has resulted In either a published paper, thesis, or submitted reports; or represents a study still in progress.

Hickory Creek Canyon	Robert Mohlenbrock
Ball Mill Resurgence Area	Robert Mohlenbrock
Big Oak Tree State Park	Wanda Doolin (Mohlenbrock)
Bennett Spring State Park	Doug Ladd (Mohlenbrock)
Johnson Shut-Ins State Park	Paul Nelson (Mohlenbrock)
Hawn State Park	Mary Kay Solecki (Mohlenbrock)
Upper Aux Vas Creek	Carl Taylor (Mohlenbrock)
LaPetite Gemme Prairie	Paul Nelson (Weber)
Cedar Gap Area, Webster County, MO	Ralph Thompson (Weber)
Studies of Mingo National Wildlife Reserve	Ralph Thompson (Mohlenbrock)
Bona Glade Natural Area	Arlene Collette (Weber)
Roaring River State Park	Kathy Hornberger (Weber)
Montauk State Park	Gordon Maupin (Weber)
Piney Creek Wilderness	Jon Rebman (Weber)
Ha Ha Tonka State Park (In progress)	Marylin Groves (Weber)
Grand Gulf State Park (In progress)	Linda Orr (Weber)

2. CONTRIBUTIONS INVOLVING FLORISTIC STUDIES OF MISSOURI ECOSYSTEMS

Terrestrial Communities of Missouri	Paul Nelson (Mohlenbrock & Weber)
Missouri Glades	Doug Ladd (Mohlenbrock) & P. Nelson (Mohlenbrock)
Missouri Fens	Steve Orzell (Mohlenbrock)
Prairie Management Studies	Mary Kay Solecki (Mohlenbrock)

3. CONTRIBUTIONS INVOLVING THE STUDIES OF VARIOUS MISSOURI TAXA

Lichens of Missouri	Doug Ladd (Mohlenbrock)
Ferns of Missouri	Jim Key (Weber)
Illustrations of Ferns of MO	Paul Nelson (Mohlenbrock)

Geocarpon	W.R. Weber & R. Humphrey (Weber)
Woody Shrubs and Vines of MO (In progress	Don Kurz (Mohlenbrock)
Illustrations of Shrubs and Vines of MO (in progress)	Paul Nelson (Mohlenbrock)

4. CONTRIBUTIONS BY PERSONS WHO HOLD POLICY MAKING JOB POSITIONS INVOLVING NATURAL AREA PRESERVATION, LAND MANAGEMENT, AND BOTANICAL STUDIES PROJECTS

Director of Natural History Section, DNR	Paul Nelson (Mohlenbrock)
Assistant Natural History Administrator, MDC	Don Kurz (Mohlenbrock)
Director of Stewardship Program, Nature Conservancy	Doug Ladd (Mohlenbrock)

5. CONTRIBUTIONS INVOLVING INVENTORY AND CONSULTING WORK OR OTHER AGENCY WORK

Rare Plant Survey (MDC)	Annette Parker (Mohlenbrock)
Wildlife Agent (MDC)	Rod Doolin (Mohlenbrock)
Rare Plant Survey (MDC)	Jay Raveill (Mohlenbrock
Natural Heritage Botanist	Larry Stritch (Mohlenbrock)
Proposed Biosphere Reserve	Judy Faulkner (Mohlenbrock) Jack White (Mohlenbrock)
Inventory (MDC)	Steve Orzell (Mohlenbrock)
State Lands Inventory & Prairie Inventory (MDC)	Mary Kay Solecki (Mohlenbrock)
Floristic Survey of Bootheel Counties (Memphis Corps of Engineers)	Tom Heineke (Mohlenbrock)
Mississippi River Inventory	Dan Evans (Mohlenbrock)

6. CASUAL CONTRIBUTIONS BY PERSONS WHO HAVE COLLECTED IN MISSOURI, THEREBY CONTRIBUTING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF ITS FLORA

Keith Wilson (Mohlenbrock)
John Schwegman (Mohlenbrock)
Gerould Wilhelm (Mohlenbrock)

7. MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS

Atlas Project Involving an Update of County Distribution Records	Wallace R. Weber (Mohlenbrock) Jay Raveill (Mohlenbrock)
Board Member and Charter Member of the Missouri Native Plant Society	Robert H. Mohlenbrock
Modern Pollen Spectra in Pond Sediments of Southwest Missouri	Dona Key (Weber)
R. H. Mohlenbrock's Regular Feature Article in Natural History Magazine Has Included Feature Articles About Several MO Areas in Mark Twain National Forest	Robert H. Mohlenbrock

In closing I would like to paraphrase a statement by Harry Baker Humphrey from his book, the " Makers of North American Botany." In his discussion of Charles Bessey, who on several occasions, visited Harvard University to study with Asa Gray, writes: "What the latter (Bessey) carried away from his teacher was to be reflected again and again in those who went out into the world from the Nebraska laboratory and lecture hall." As our friend and teacher, Bob Mohlenbrock, retires, let us not only remember his published contributions to botany, but that he passed on to us a legacy of the importance of field botany at a time when it was not always popular. And as we prepare to enter the 21st century, let us fervently hope that his legacy will live on and will be reflected again and again, not only by those of us who have gone out into the world from his laboratory at SIU, but by those to whom we have also passed this legacy.

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL RECORD 12

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The *Missouri Botanical Record* is the official register for new county records of all vascular plant taxa in Missouri. To qualify for inclusion in this record, a voucher specimen of the record taxon must be deposited in a recognized herbarium and verified by the curator. Following the format used below, please submit all records to Dr. Wallace R. Weber, Department of Biology, Southwest Missouri State University, Springfield, MO 65804-0095.

In the *Flora of Missouri*, Steyermark used only a single map number to refer to each species, even though several subspecific taxa were listed. In these instances, various symbols were used to represent each taxon on a single Missouri map with counties. In the *Missouri Botanical Record* a decimal system is used, with .1 assigned to the first subspecific taxon listed by Steyermark under each map, .2 for the second, and so on. Point nine nine (.99) is used to designate a species in which Steyermark included one or more subspecific taxa, but which was not specified by the collector. Point zero nine (.09) identifies a taxon not included by Steyermark. The letters "v" and "f" refer to variety and form respectively, while "nv" indicates that no subspecific category has been recognized.

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MAP #	TAXON	COUNTY	DATE	COLLECTOR	HERB
		LYCOPODIACEAE			
2	*Lycopodium lucidulum* v. *lucidulum*	Howell	5/24/79	*Summers 464*	MBG
		EQUISETACEAE			
12	*Equisetum laevigatum*	Douglas	7/21/76	*Summers 254*	MBG
		POLYPODIACEAE			
26	*Pteridium aquilinum*	St. Francois	6/18/79	*Summers 481*	MBG
39	*Onoclea sensibilis*	Jefferson	8/5/79	*Summers 552*	MBG
44	*Asplenium resiliens*	Warren	8/12/79	*Summers 563*	MBG
		CUPRESSACEAE			
67.2	*Juniperus virginiana* v. *crebra*	St. Francois	4/22/77	*Summers 306*	MBG
		TYPHACEAE			
70	*Typha angustifolia*	Lewis	06/01/82	*Conrad & Kangas 9663*	NEMO
70	*Typha angustifolia*	Knox	06/30/89	*Conrad 12350*	NEMO
		NAJADACEAE			
83	*Potamogeton nodosus*	Ste.Genevieve	8/16/78	*Summers 406*	MBG
		ALISMACEAE			
90	*Alisma plantago-aquatica*	Sullivan	7/13/88	*Gleason 228*	NEMO
		GRAMINEAE			
106	*Bromus inermis*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 209*	NEMO
113	*Bromus japonicus*	Sullivan	07/07/83	*Broyles*	NEMO
120.1	*Festuca elatior* v. *elatior* f. *aristata*	Iron	05/23/88	*Conrad 11736*	NEMO
129	*Glyceria striata* v. *striata*	Sullivan	07/07/83	*Broyles*	NEMO
132.99	*Poa annua*	Howell	7/2/99	*Summers 826*	MBG

134	*Poa pratensis*	Sullivan	05/20/84	*Broyles*	NEMO
145	*Eragrostis frankii* v. *frankii*	Adair	08/17/77	*Conrad 7761*	NEMO
194	*Koeleria cristata*	Sullivan	07/07/83	*Broyles*	NEMO
212	*Agrostis stonlonifera* v. *major*	Sullivan	07/07/83	*Broyles*	NEMO
263	*Chloris verticillata*	Adair	09/09/89	*Conrad 12354*	NEMO
271	*Phalaris arundinacea*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 262*	NEMO
320	*Panicum clandestinum*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 214*	NEMO
338.1	*Echinochloa crusgalli* v. *crusgalli* f. *longiseta*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 198*	NEMO
339	*Echinochloa muricata* v. *muricata*	Sullivan	08/24/88	*Gleason 291*	NEMO

CYPERACEAE

368	*Cyperus aristatus*	Oregon	7/2/79	*Summers 501*	MBG
393	*Eleocharis acicularis*	Sullivan	07/07/83	*Broyles*	NEMO
421.2	*Scirpus atrovirens* v. *georgianus*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 140*	NEMO
446	*Carex retroflexa* v. *retroflexa*	St. Francois	5/12/79	*Summers 432*	MBG
448	*Carex rosea*	St. Francois	5/12/79	*Summers 431*	MBG
500	*Carex blanda*	St. Francois	5/22/79	*Summers 446*	MBG
517.1	*Carex complanata* v. *hirsuta*	Howell	7/19/79	*Summers 528*	MBG
532	*Carex hystricina*	Ste.Genevieve	6/9/76	*Summers 224*	MBG
542	*Carex squarrosa*	Sullivan	09/11/88	*Gleason 358*	NEMO

LEMNACEAE

558	*Lemna minor*	Jefferson	6/28/79	*Summers 494*	MBG

COMMELINACEAE

567	*Tradescantia subasper* v. *subaspera*	Texas	7/2/76	*Summers 252*	MBG
570	*Tradescantia virginica* f. *virginiana*	Howell	5/17/80	*Summers 715*	MBG

JUNCACEAE

589	*Juncus secundus*	St. Louis	7/3/79	*Summers 502*	MBG
590.1	*Juncus tenuis* f. *anthelatus*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 239*	NEMO

LILIACEAE

626.99	*Hermocallis fulva*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason & Conrad, 253*	NEMO
656.1	*Smilax bon-nox* v. *hederaefolia*	Shannon	5/18/78	*Summers 394*	MBG

IRIDACEAE

678.1	*Sisyrinchium campestre* f. *kansanum*	Sullivan	05/06/83	*Broyles*	NEMO

ORCHIDACEAE

682	*Cypripedium calceolus* v. *parviflorum*	Howell	5/17/80	*Summers 708*	MBG
682.2	*Cypripedium calceolus* v. *pubescens*	Howell	5/17/80	*Summers 710*	MBG
689	*Habenaria lacera* v. *lacera*	Warren	6/22/79	*Summers 489*	MBG
697.09	*Calopogon tuberosus*	St. Francois	6/29/80	*Summers 740*	MBG
699	*Spiranthes tuberosa* v. *tuberosa*	Howell	8/13/75	*Summers 171*	MBG
704	*Spiranthes lucida*	Douglas	6/10/80	*Summers 738*	MBG
705	*Goodyera pubescens*	Howell	7/12/80	*Summers 747*	MBG
708	*Corallorhiza odontorhiza* v. *odontorhiza*	Washington	8/22/75	*Summers 176*	MBG
711	*Liparis loeselii*	Carter	6/20/79	*Summers 487*	MBG
712	*Aplectrum hyemale* f. *hyemale*	Douglas	4/5/80	*Summers 650*	MBG

SALICACEAE

722.1	*Salix rigida* v. *rigida* f. *mollis*	St. Louis	3/22/79	*Summers 415*	MBG
722	*Salix rigida* f. *angustata*	St. Louis	3/22/79	*Summers 416*	MBG

JUGLANDACEAE

746	*Carya laciniosa*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 261*	NEMO

ULMACEAE

785.1	*Celtis tenuifolia* v. *georgiana*	Greene	8/30/76	*Summers 273*	MBG

POLYGONACEAE

829.1	*Polygonum pensylvanicum* v. & f. *laevigatum*	Sullivan	09/12/87	*Conrad & Gronefeld*	NEMO
829.99	*Polygonum pensylvanicum* v. *laevigatum*	Howell	8/14/76	*Summers 257*	MBG
830	*Polygonum lapathifolium* v. *lapathifolium*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 232*	NEMO
833	*Polygonum persicaria* v. *persicaria*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 202*	NEMO

CHENOPODIACEAE

848	*Chenopodium botrys*	Howell	9/18/79	*Summers 593*	MBG
857	*Chenopodium gigantospermum*	Adair	08/28/89	*Bell*	NEMO

AMARANTHACEAE

889	*Froelichia floridana* v. *campestris*	Ozark	6/3/77	*Summers 320*	MBG

NYCTAGINACEAE

891	*Mirabilis nyctaginea*	Sullivan	8/24/88	*Gleason 317*	NEMO
893	*Mirabilis albida*	Oregon	8/14/76	*Summers 263*	MBG

PORTULACACEAE

905	*Claytonia virginica* f. *robusta*	St. Louis	4/25/72	*Summers 105*	MBG

CARYOPHYLLACEAE

914.99	*Arenaria serpyllifolia*	Ste.Genevieve	4/20/75	*Summers 145*	MBG
922.99	*Cerastium vulgatum*	Douglas	4/5/80	*Summers 665*	MBG
922.99	*Cerastium vulgatum*	Howell	3/22/80	*Summers 641*	MBG
926.99	*Cerastium vicosum*	Howell	3/28/81	*Summers 827*	MBG
930	*Holosteum umbellatum*	Webster	4/12/76	*Summers 197*	MBG

937	*Silene cserei*	St. Francois	7/4/78	*Summers 401*	MBG
950	*Dianthus prolifer*	Greene	6/26/77	*Summers 334*	MBG
		RANUNCULACEAE			
968.99	*Thalictrum revolutum*	Ste.Genevieve	5/15/76	*Summers 218*	MBG
977	*Isopyrum biternatum*	Ste.Genevieve	3/7/76	*Summers 190*	MBG
1005	*Clematis dioscoreifolia* v. *discoreifolia*	Greene	9/1/75	*Summers 178*	MBG
		PAPAVERACEAE			
1026	*Papaver dubium*	Greene	5/23/81	*Summers 852*	MBG
		FUMARIACEAE			
1037	*Corydalis montana*	Ozark	4/15/76	*Summers 210*	MBG
1037	*Corydalis montana*	St. Francois	4/18/81	*Summers 838*	MBG
		CRUCIFERAE			
1054	*Cardaria draba*	Atchison	5/18/79	*Summers 445*	MBG
1057	*Thlaspi perfoliatum*	Greene	6/13/76	*Summers 230*	MBG
1057	*Thlaspi perfoliatum*	St. Louis	4/9/79	*Summers 418*	MBG
1062.99	*Draba verna*	Howell	3/22/80	*Summers 640*	MBG
1062	*Draba verna* v. *verna*	Texas	3/28/81	*Summers 821*	MBG
1075	*Cardamine parviflora* v. *arenicola*	Howell	4/14/76	*Summers 202*	MBG
1080.99	*Arabis hirsuta*	Ste.Genevieve	5/15/76	*Summers 220*	MBG
1090.99	*Rorippa islandica*	Ozark	6/3/77	*Summers 319*	MBG
1092	*Iodanthus pinnatifidus*	Oregon	5/18/78	*Summers 392*	MBG
1096	*Erysimum cheiranthoides*	Crawford	5/5/79	*Summers 430*	MBG
1097	*Erysimum repandum*	St. Francois	4/18/81	*Summers 839*	MBG
		SAXIFRAGACEAE			
1122.1	*Heuchera puberula* f. *glabrata*	Howell	9/27/80	*Summers 816*	MBG
1122.1	*Heuchera puberula* f. *glabrata*	Howell	5/24/79	*Summers 460*	MBG

ROSACEAE

1152	*Amelanchier humilis* v. *humilis*	Douglas	04/00/80	*Jones*	NEMO
1167.99	*Crataegus crus-galli*	Howell	4/14/76	*Summers 201*	MBG
1171	*Crataegus reverchoni* v. *discolor*	Howell	5/24/79	*Summers 456*	MBG
1218	*Geum vernum*	Ste.Genevieve	4/20/74	*Summers 131*	MBG
1222	*Rubus occidentalis* f. *occidentalis*	St. Francois	4/18/81	*Summers 840*	MBG
1243	*Rosa setigera* v. & f. *setigera*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 139*	NEMO
1260	*Prunus hortulana*	Sullivan	08/24/88	*Gleason 302*	NEMO
1263	*Prunus persica*	Howell	04/05/80	*Summers 666*	MBG
1267.99	*Prunus virginiana*	Greene	5/1/80	*Summers 675*	MBG

LEGUMINOSAE

1287	*Crotalaria sagittalis* v. *sagittalis*	Howell	6/26/75	*Summers 167*	MBG
1289.1	*Trifolium pratense* v. *pratense* f. *leucochraceum*	Howell	5/19/73	*Summers 110*	MBG
1293	*Trifolium repens*	St. Francois	9/30/79	*Summers 630*	MBG
1299	*Trifolium campestre*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 244*	NEMO
1300	*Trifolium dubium*	Crawford	05/17/89	*Conrad 12087*	NEMO
1301	*Medicago sativa* f. *sativa*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 132*	NEMO
1302.1	*Medicago lupulina* v. *glandulosa*	Sullivan	07/26/88	*Gleason 273*	NEMO
1308	*Lotus corniculatus*	St. Louis	5/24/75	*Summers 165*	MBG
1308	*Lotus corniculatus*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 115*	NEMO
1320	*Amorpha canescens* f. *canescens*	Ste.Genevieve	6/9/76	*Summers 223*	MBG
1322.2	*Amorpha fruticosa* v. *oblongifolia*	Howell	5/16/78	*Summers 387*	MBG
1322.3	*Amorpha fruticosa* v. *angustifolia*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 175*	NEMO
1335	*Coronilla varia*	Phelps	6/16/79	*Summers 480*	MBG
1351	*Desmodium paniculatum* v. *paniculatum*	St. Francois	9/4/77	*Summers 357*	MBG
1353	*Desmodium laevigatum*	St. Francois	9/3/79	*Summers 571*	MBG
1357	*Lespedeza thunbergii*	Howell	9/11/76	*Summers 284*	MBG
1359	*Lespedeza intermedia* f. *intermedia*	St. Francois	9/30/79	*Summers 625*	MBG

1364.3	*Lespedeza capitata* v. *stenophylla* f. *argentea*	St. Francois	9/4/77	*Summers 359*	MBG
	LINACEAE				
1405	*Linum sulcatum*	Ste.Genevieve	10/18/75	*Summers 187*	MBG
	OXILIDACEAE				
1408.1	*Oxalis violacea* v. *violacea* f. *albida*	St. Francois	4/29/79	*Summers 420*	MBG
	GERANIACEAE				
1415	*Geranium pusillum*	Howell	5/16/78	*Summers 385*	MBG
1417	*Erodium cicutarium*	Greene	6/26/77	*Summers 336*	MBG
1417	*Erodium cicutarium*	St. Louis	6/26/77	*Summers 332*	MBG
	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE				
1418	*Tribulus terrestris*	Howell	7/13/73	*Summers 117*	MBG
	POLYYGALACEAE				
1425	*Polygala incarnata*	Howell	6/16/76	*Summers 237*	MBG
1425	*Polygala incarnata*	Oregon	7/4/73	*Summers 115*	MBG
1427.99	*Polygala verticillata*	Ste.Genevieve	9/20/75	*Summers 181*	MBG
	EURPHORBIACEAE				
1428	*Phyllanthus caroliniensis*	Howell	8/17/80	*Summers 757*	MBG
1445	*Euphorbia heterophylla* v. *heterophylla*	Warren	8/12/79	*Summers 560*	MBG
	ACERACEAE				
1486	*Acer negundo* v. *negundo*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 189*	NEMO
	MALVACEAE				
1518	*Malva neglecta*	Howell	11/18/78	*Summers 413*	MBG
1524	*Callirhoe alcaeoides*	Webster	5/26/81	*Summers 855*	MBG

HYPERICACEAE

1543	*Hypericum gymnanthum*	Ozark	6/30/76	*Summers 243*	MBG
1546	*Hypericum gentianoides*	Howell	9/23/73	*Summers 121*	MBG

VIOLACEAE

1561	*Viola sororia* f. *sororia*	Douglas	4/5/80	*Summers 662*	MBG
1561	*Viola sororia* f. *sororia*	Knox	04/17/88	*Gleason 4*	NEMO
1562	*Viola sagittata*	St. Francois	4/8/77	*Summers 302*	MBG

ONAGRACEAE

1608	*Oenothera linifolia*	Webster	5/26/81	*Summers 861*	MBG
1616.1	*Gaura biennis* v. *pitcheri*	Sullivan	08/24/88	*Gleason 280*	NEMO

HALORAGIDACEAE

1621	*Myriophyllum brasiliense*	Carter	9/21/80	*Summers 778*	MBG

UMBELLIFERAE

1642	*Torilis japonica*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 172*	NEMO
1679.2	*Daucus carota* f. *epurpuratus*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 114*	NEMO

PYROLACEAE

1689	*Monotropa uniflora*	Douglas	9/19/79	*Summers 610*	MBG
1689	*Monotropa uniflora*	Oregon	5/25/80	*Summers 731*	MBG
1690	*Monotropa hypopithys*	Oregon	9/19/79	*Summers 602*	MBG

ERICACEAE

1691.99	*Rhododendron roseum*	Howell	5/24/79	*Summers 457*	MBG
1695.1	*Vaccinium stamineum* v. *neglectum*	Greene	5/10/75	*Summers 159*	MBG
1696	*Vaccinium vacillans* v. *crinitum* f. *alba*	St. Francois	7/23/78	*Summers 403*	MBG

PRIMULACEAE

1707.1	*Anagallis arvensis* f. *caerulea*	Greene	6/12/76	*Summers 226*	MBG

APOCYNACEAE

1744	*Amsonia ciliata* v. *filifolia*	Howell	6/26/75	*Summers 166*	MBG
1745	*Vinca minor*	Howell	4/15/76	*Summers 205*	MBG
1749	*Apocynum cannabinum* v. *cannabinum*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 166*	NEMO

ASCLEPIADACEAE

1758	*Asclepias variegata*	Ozark	6/15/76	*Summers 235*	MBG

CONVOLVULACEAE

1781	*Convolvulus pellitus* f. *anestius*	Greene	6/26/77	*Summers 337*	MBG
1791	*Cuscuta polygonorum*	Howell	7/19/80	*Summers 752*	MBG

POLEMONIACEAE

1797.3	*Phlox pilosa* v. *fulgida* f. *albiflora*	St. Louis	4/16/76	*Summers 211*	MBG

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

1810	*Phacelia purshii*	Ste.Genevieve	5/9/76	*Summers 215*	MBG
1812	*Phacelia bipinnatifida*	Oregon	5/25/80	*Summers 732*	MBG

BORAGINACEAE

1819	*Echium vulgare* v. *vulgare*	Crawford	6/24/79	*Summers 490*	MBG
1822	*Onosmodium subsetosum*	Taney	8/20/77	*Summers 341*	MBG
1831.99	*Myosotis virginica*	Webster	5/26/81	*Summers 853*	MBG
1831	*Myosotis virginica* v. *virginica*	Howell	5/18/74	*Summers 133*	MBG

LABIATAE

1874	*Leonurus cardiaca*	Howell	6/9/80	*Summers 735*	MBG
1877	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Howell	3/28/81	*Summers 824*	MBG
1877	*Lamium amplexicaule*	St. Francois	3/21/81	*Summers 818*	MBG
1877	*Lamium amplexicaule*	Texas	3/28/81	*Summers 823*	MBG
1878	*Lamium purpureum*	Howell	2/18/74	*Summers 129*	MBG
1878	*Lamium purpureum*	Ste.Genevieve	3/30/81	*Summers 835*	MBG
1883	*Salvia azurea* v. *grandiflora*	Sullivan	09/11/88	*Gleason 373*	NEMO
1911.5	*Mentha cardiaca*	Sullivan	08/24/88	*Gleason 310*	NEMO
1913	*Mentha piperita*	Oregon	9/17/79	*Summers 589*	MBG

SOLANACEAE

1922	*Solanum villosum*	Howell	7/1/76	*Summers 249*	MBG
1933.1	*Physalis longifolia* v. & f. *subglabrata*	Sullivan	07/13/88	*Gleason 154*	NEMO

SCROPHULARIACEAE

1948	*Bacopa rotundifolia*	Howell	7/19/80	*Summers 754*	MBG
1957	*Lindernia anagallidea*	Dallas	9/4/76	*Summers 280*	MBG
1984	*Veronica serpyllifolia*	Crawford	5/4/79	*Summers 429*	MBG
1989	*Veronica polita*	Greene	4/25/81	*Summers 842*	MBG
1989	*Veronica polita*	Howell	4/29/75	*Summers 156*	MBG
1997	*Gerardia gattingeri*	St. Francois	9/30/79	*Summers 626*	MBG
2006	*Castilleja cocinea* f. *coccinea*	Ste.Genevieve	5/26/74	*Summers 135*	MBG

BIGNONIACEAE

2009	*Campsis radicans*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 142*	NEMO

ACANTHACEAE

2019.2	*Ruellia strepens* f. *cleistantha*	Ste.Genevieve	8/9/75	*Summers 170*	MBG
2021.5	*Ruellia humilis* v. *expansa*	Sullivan	07/26/88	*Gleason 266*	NEMO
2029	*Plantago lanceolata* v. *lanceolata*	Sullivan	06/26/88	*Gleason 145*	NEMO

RUBIACEAE

2037	*Sherardia arvensis*	Greene	6/26/77	*Summers 333*	MBG
2042	*Galium circaezans* v. *circaezans*	Shannon	05/26/88	*Conrad 11807*	NEMO
2050.99	*Diodia virginiana*	Ozark	8/15/76	*Summers 265*	MBG
2050	*Diodia virginiana* v. *virginiana*	Dallas	7/22/79	*Summers 539*	MBG

CAPRIFOLIACEAE

2072	*Triosteum angustifolium* v. *angustifolium*	St. Francois	4/22/77	*Summers 305*	MBG

DIPSACACEAE

2088.09	*Dipsacus laciniatus*	Randolph	09/02/80	*Mumberg*	NEMO
2088.09	*Dipsacus laciniatus*	Marion	07/23/89	*Conrad 12353*	NEMO

CAMPANULACEAE

2098	*Campanula rapunculoides* f. *rapunculoides*	Greene	6/5/76	*Summers 221*	MBG
2099	*Campanula americana* f. *alba*	Warren	8/12/79	*Summers 556*	MBG
2102	*Specularia biflora*	Webster	5/26/81	*Summers 858*	MBG
2109	*Lobelia siphilitica* v. *hybrida*	Carter	9/21/80	*Summers 777*	MBG
2109	*Lobelia siphilitica* v. *hybrida*	Shannon	9/21/80	*Summers 771*	MBG

COMPOSITAE

2112.99	*Vernonia altissima*	Oregon	9/17/79	*Summers 580*	MBG
2114.2	*Vernonia baldwini* v. *interior*	Webster	7/25/79	*Summers 545*	MBG
2130.2	*Kuhnia eupatorioides* v. *angustifolia*	Carter	9/21/80	*Summers 784*	MBG
2135	*Liatris ligulistylis*	Ste.Genevieve	9/18/76	*Summers 288*	MBG
2137	*Liatris mucronata*	Taney	8/20/77	*Summers 344*	MBG
2139.2	*Liatris squarrosa* v. *glabrata*	Camden	8/7/76	*Summers 255*	MBG
2139	*Liatris squarrosa* v. *hirsuta*	Stone	9/5/76	*Summers 281*	MBG

2143	*Heterotheca latifolia*	Greene	9/20/79	*Summers 611*	MBG
2144	*Chrysopsis pilosa*	Dallas	9/24/80	*Summers 814*	MBG
2144	*Chrysopsis pilosa*	Webster	9/24/80	*Summers 813*	MBG
2145.2	*Chrysopsis villosa* v. *camporum*	Greene	9/20/79	*Summers 612*	MBG
2149	*Solidago buckleyi*	Oregon	9/17/79	*Summers 590*	MBG
2175	*Aster paludosus* subsp. *hemisphericus*	Howell	9/23/73	*Summers 125*	MBG
2182.99	*Aster patens*	Greene	9/23/80	*Summers 789*	MBG
2186	*Aster sericeus* f. *sericeus*	Ste.Genevieve	10/11/75	*Summers 186*	MBG
2187	*Aster laevis* v. *laevis* f. *laevis*	St. Francois	9/30/79	*Summers 627*	MBG
2187	*Aster laevis* v. *laevis* f. *latifolius*	Ste.Geneieve	10/18/75	*Summers 188*	MBG
2190	*Aster parviceps*	St. Francois	9/3/79	*Summers 569*	MBG
2201	*Aster ptarmicoides*	St. Francois	9/25/77	*Summers 381*	MBG
2201	*Aster ptarmicoides*	Webster	8/30/76	*Summers 275*	MBG
2208.2	*Erigeron strigosus* v. *beyrichii*	Sullivan	08/24/88	*Gleason 284*	NEMO
2266	*Ratibida columnifera* f. *pulcherrima*	Howell	6/4/77	*Summers 321*	MBG
2266	*Ratibida columnifera* f. *columnifera*	Taney	6/25/77	*Summers 331*	MBG
2277.99	*Helianthus hirsutus*	St. Francois	9/11/77	*Summers 372*	MBG
2283	*Helianthus tuberosus* v. *tuberosus*	Carter	9/21/80	*Summers 783*	MBG
229.998	*Bidens cernua*	St. Francois	9/30/79	*Summers 628*	MBG
2302	*Bidens frondosa* v. *frondosa*	Howell	9/19/79	*Summers 607*	MBG
2323.1	*Achillea millefolium* subsp. *millefolium* f. *roseum*	Webster	5/26/81	*Summers 857*	MBG
2323.2	*Achillea millefolium* subsp. *lanulosa*	Adair	05/04/80	*Walker 29*	NEMO
2352.09	*Arcticum minus* f. *pallidum*	Webster	9/4/76	*Summers 279*	MBG
2361	*Cirsium muticum*	St. Francois	9/4/77	*Summers 364*	MBG
2374.09	*Chichorium intybus* f. *roseum*	Greene	7/25/79	*Summers 548*	MBG
2389	*Lactuca scariola* f. *scariola*	Sullivan	07/26/88	*Gleason 275*	NEMO
2402	*Prenanthes crepidinea*	Stone	9/11/76	*Summers 285*	MBG
2404	*Prenanthes aspera*	St. Francois	9/20/78	*Summers 409*	MBG